परमाणु परियोजनाओं का विलम्ब से निर्माण

8137. **श्री राम जेठमलानी :**
श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री 22 दिसम्बर, 1994 और 4 अगस्त, 1994 को राज्य सभा में अतारांकित प्रश्न क्रमः 2487 और 1337 के दिए गए उत्तर को देखेंगे और यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने परमाणु ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं की उनके निर्माण में विलम्ब के कारण, वर्तमान निर्माण लागत में वृद्धि हो जाने उनकी लाभप्रदता या अन्यथा की संभावनाओं का आकलन किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी विस्तृत जानकारी क्या है और प्रत्येक परियोजना द्वारा प्रति मेगावाट विद्युत उत्पादन के लिए कितनी धनराशि व्यय किये जाने का अनुमान है और यह धनराशि पूर्व-निर्धारित निर्माण लागत से कितनी अधिक है ?

प्रधान मंत्री के कार्यालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भुवनेश चतुर्वेदी) : (क) और (ख) तारापुर, राजस्थान, मद्रास, नरोरा और ककरापार में कार्यरत परमाणु बिजलीघरों में उत्पादित बिजली की शुल्कदर जोकि 63 पैसे से 207 पैसे प्रति किलोवाट घंटा के बीच है, सामान्यतः उन्हीं क्षेत्रों में स्थित उन ताप-विद्युत संयंत्रों में उत्पादित बिजली के शुल्क के समतुल्य है जो कोयले से चलते हैं। यह शुल्क लागतोपरि लागत आधार पर आधारित है, जिससे नियामक क्षमता गुणकों पर ईक्विटी पर एक निश्चित लाभ होगा और इस प्रकार, बिजलीघरों को नियामक क्षमता गुणक पर लाभप्रदता हासिल होगी। कैगा-1 तथा 2 और राजस्थान 3 तथा 4 को वर्ष 1996-97 में पूरा करने पर प्रति मेगावाट क्रमशः 5.17 करोड़ रुपए और 4.79 करोड़ रुपए लागत आने का अनुमान है। इन परियोजनाओं के लागत अनुमानों में यह वृद्धि निर्माण के दौरान लगने वाले ब्याज को जोड़ दिए जाने के अलावा सामान्यतः कार्य क्षेत्र के बढ़ जाने, मूल्य वृद्धि, विदेशी मुद्रा की विनिमय दरों में परिवर्तन होने तथा करों और शुल्कों में परिवर्तन होने की वजह से हुई है।

Construction of Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors

8138. DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that full indigenous technical capability has been achieved in design and construction of Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors;

(b) how much nuclear power will be generated in the near future;

(c) what is the ultimate target for the next ten years; and

(d) what steps are being taken to encourage nuclear power generation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The present installed Nuclear Power Generation capacity is 1940 MWe. It is expected to increase to 2820 MWe by 1997-98. The total Nuclear installed capacity by 2005-06 is expected to be 3320 MWe through the indigenous Pressurised Heavy Water Reactor Programme with a possible addition of 2000 MWe from Russian VVERs.

(d) Steps taken to encourage nuclear power generation include:—

—Establishment of the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd. (NPCIL) in 1987 to mobilise resources from the market;

—Equity support by the Government to NPCIL;

—Revision of tariff periodically to improve internal generation of resources; and

—Proposals for formation of Joint Ventures with concerned State Governments.

Mutation Breeding Programme of BARC

8139. SHRI RAM RATAN RAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the high yielding varieties in agriculture which have been developed as a result of mutation breeding programme of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC);

(b) whether this research has reached the farmers;

(c) what is its cost effectiveness; and

(d) what steps are being taken to encourage the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) A number of improved selections have been evolved as a result of mutation breeding programme of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), Trombay. Of these, nineteen high yeilding varieties of crop plants have been released for commercial cultivation. These include eight varieties of groundnut, three of blackgram, two of greengram, two of pigeonpea, two of mustard and one each of rice and jute.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The cost for developing improved varieties has been minimal and borne from the Research & Development budget. As far as the farmer is concerned, the cost of the seeds of these improved varieties will be similar to the cost of the certified seeds of any other variety. They will get additional benefit because of a high yeild and improved quality of the seeds.

(d) In collaboration with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and State Agricultural Universities, breeder seeds of these varieites are being produced and supplied to National and State Seed Corporations, who in turn produce certified seeds for distribution to farmers.

Benefits of Atomic Energy in Various fields

8140. SHRI V RAJESHWAR RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent the benefits of Atomic Energy have been assimilated by medicine, agriculture, industry and research fields;

(b) what steps are being taken to encourage the same; and

(c) what are our standards in comparison to the developed countries in this field?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) Nuclear medicine is practised in over 200 medical institutions in the country with 30 others offering radioimmunoassay service. Over 6,00,000 patient investigations per year are carried out in India using radiopharmaceuticals. There are about 130 cobalt-60 teletherapy units for the treatment of cancer.

Radioisotope tracer technology, nucleonic gauging and radiography are widely used by the Indian Industry for trouble-shooting, for Non Destructive testing and for online process control. Isotope techniques are used for surface water and ground water hydrology, seepage investigations in dams, canals and tunnels and bedload transport studies in ports and harbours. Steel Authority of India Ltd. and Oil and Natural Gas Commission have now established their own tracer groups for in-house applications. About 500 organisations in the country are using industrial isotope radiography and about 42000 nucleonic control systems are in operation in the Indian industry for process control. Nuclear energy in the form of radiations and radioisotopes are being